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It isn't an uncommon thing for me to be asked by a mother—"Haven't they another position like yours that they can give my daughter?" There are discouraging features about the work, but I have not met with many. The mother of one girl, whom we offered to send to a convalescent home, said to me, after first consenting and allowing all arrangements to be made, "No; my daughter can't go. There must be something back of this, or they wouldn't want to send her." She had no doubt read so much about the wickedness of the world that, when kindness really came her way, she was too blinded by past experiences to see it.

The company sometimes helps out girls when they need it. One such girl who owed doctor's bills, etc., and who was as poor as could be, used the money, we found out later, to buy a brass bedstead to replace her iron one, instead of putting it into some of the many things of which her family were in such dire need, but such a case is rare; usually the money is used for what it was intended.

A great deal of the success or failure of a welfare worker depends upon the company with which she is identified. It is a splendid thing to work with men who are willing to be shown, and who in their attitude toward their employees show that they have the right spirit.

A company which employs, as ours does, more than ten thousand employees, has had placed into its keeping a tremendous trust. The business of a large corporation is so complex and so great that the employer must detail much of his work to others. This trust, the welfare of its employees, on which depend their efficiency and *esprit de corps*, and many other things which mean more than some employers realize to the success or failure of a company, is given to some one who, in order to develop it to its highest possibilities, must be familiar with the employees' and employers' standpoint. By correcting now and then a mistaken impression, or changing a point of view, by a constant willingness to be of service, and by countless other ways, a welfare worker has a splendid chance of being a tremendous power for good in the working world.

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## SOCIAL TRAINING FOR NURSES IN CLEVELAND

THE *Visiting Nurse Quarterly* for July contains an announcement of a course in Social Training to be carried on during this coming winter to prepare visiting nurses for the social side of their work. On all sides there arises the demand for nurses to take positions which require the district nursing ability and also the equipment of the charity

organization worker, and up to this time the course at Teachers' College, and the graduate work offered at Boston, Orange, and Pittsburgh, have been the only places for special preparation, and not all nurses can avail themselves of these.

The outline and object of the course are thus explained in the *Quarterly*:

"In order to give a freer period of more thorough preparation for the various branches of social nursing already maintained in Cleveland, the Visiting Nurse Association has organized a course in the social training of nurses, to be opened in September. The co-operation of the Associated Charities, the Anti-Tuberculosis League, the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital and the Western Reserve University has been offered in the formation of the course, which therefore affords variety in field work as well as collegiate lecture courses and class discussion.

"The class will be conducted by Miss Hanna Buchanan, late registrar of the Cleveland Visiting Nurse Association and student in the Department of District Nursing and Public Health Protection at the Teachers' College during the year 1910-11. Her work for that department beside the regular college class-work and lectures included practical nursing service and social work in the tenement districts in New York, the observation of the municipal and private activities in welfare work such as that of the school nurse, inspection of day nurseries, midwife inspection, milk stations, the tuberculosis nursing, day camps, etc.

"Several scholarships have been offered for nurses who may desire to enter the class this year and who have not previously planned to take postgraduate work. A few cover the cost of tuition only; others are available which are estimated as the equivalent of living expenses. Further information about scholarships, requirements for entrance and positions to be obtained at the conclusion of the course, will be furnished on application to Miss M. L. Johnson, Superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association, 501 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

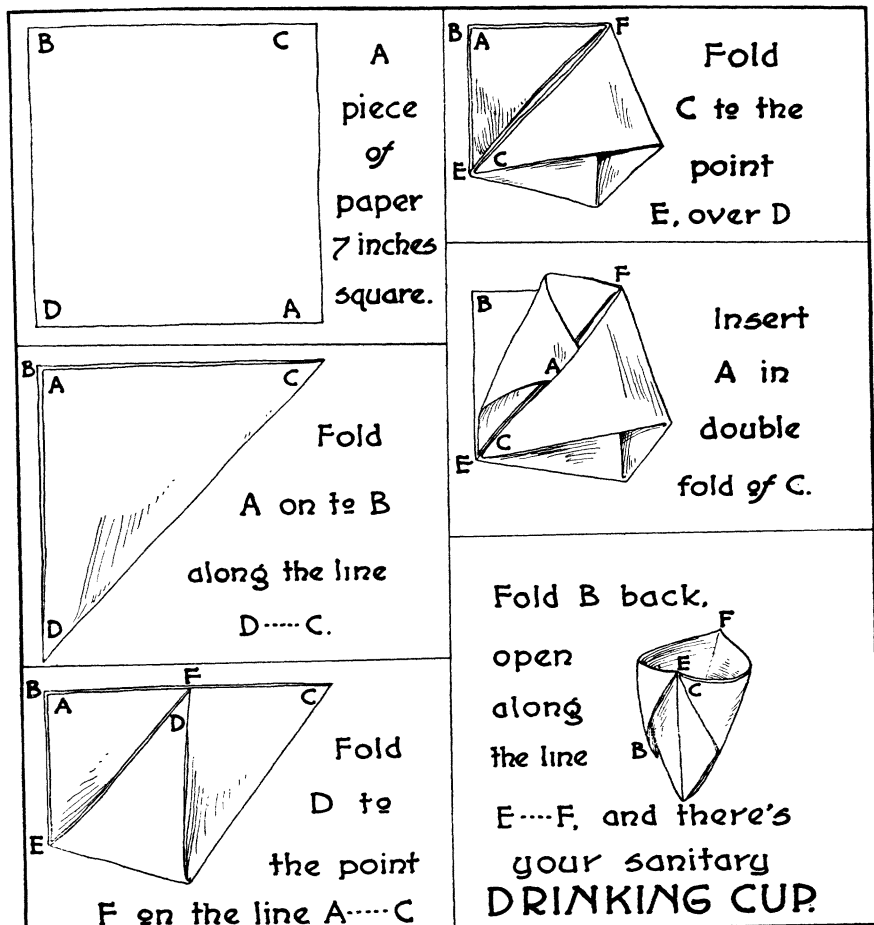
"The class opens on September 21, 1911.

#### COURSES AND FIELD WORK

"*First Term.*—History, Theory and Principles of Visiting Nursing. Lectures and field work—Hanna Buchanan.

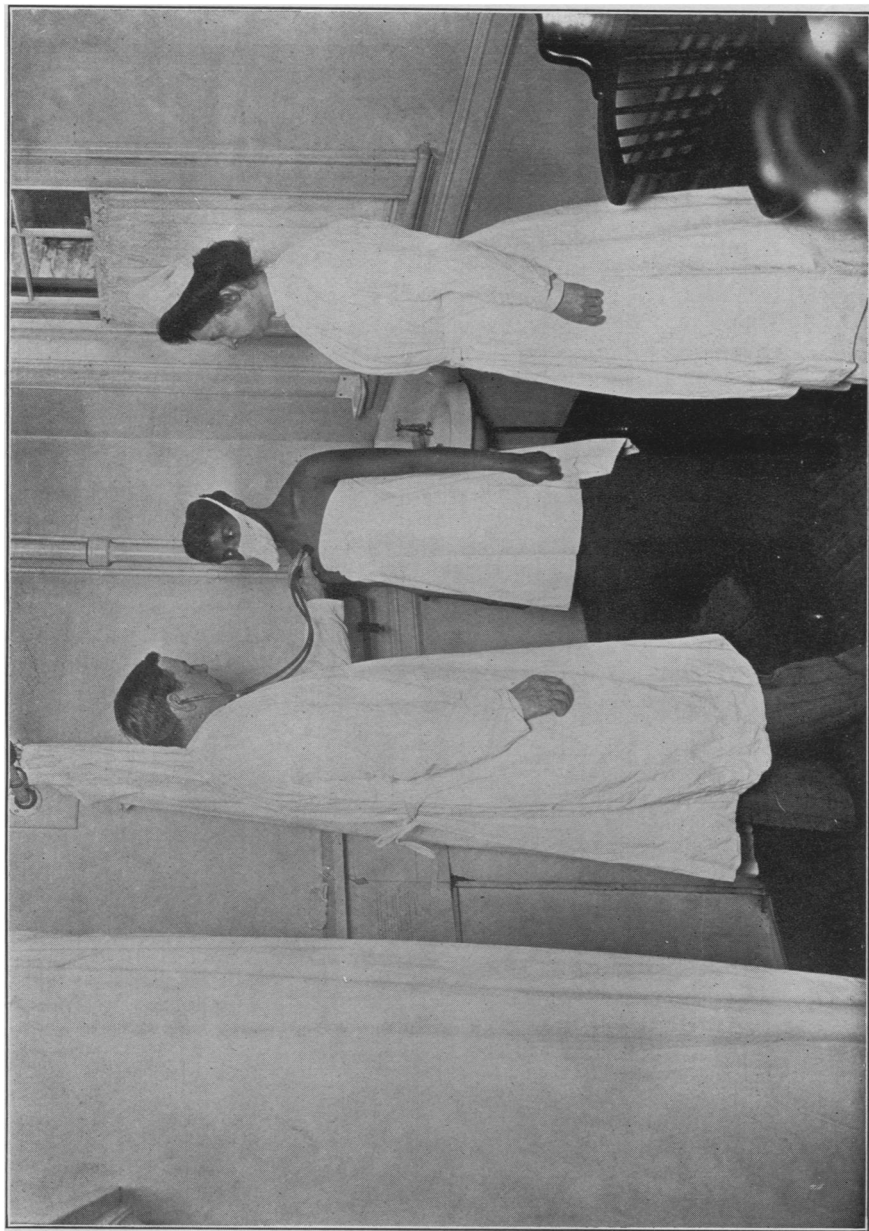
"Practical Sociology. Lectures with required reading—J. E. Cutler, Adelbert College.

"Principles and Methods of Relief. Lectures and class work—Hanna Buchanan. Lectures and field work—Superintendent of Agents, Associated Charities.



Loaned by the Chicago Department of Health

HOW TO MAKE SANITARY INDIVIDUAL DRINKING CUPS



FACE MASK USED AT FLOWER HOSPITAL CLINIC, NEW YORK CITY

*"Second Term.*—Charities and Corrections. Lectures and required reading—J. E. Cutler, A.B., Ph.D.

*"Lectures on Tuberculosis, embracing History, Pathology, Sources of Infection, etc., Extent of Disease, Campaign against Tuberculosis and Measures for its Reduction and Annihilation—Dr. J. H. Lowman; Dr. R. H. Bishop, Jr.*

*"Field work in treatment and control of tuberculosis—Charlotte Ludwig, Tuberculosis Dispensary.*

*"Lectures on the Causes and Control of Infant Mortality—Dr. H. J. Gerstenberger; Dr. W. H. Wyckoff.*

*"Field work in care of babies, sick and well—Harriet L. Leet, Babies' Dispensary.*

*"American Society. Lectures—J. E. Cutler, A.B., Ph.D.*

*"Occasional lectures by eminent authorities on social work will be added to the course."*

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### FACE-MASKS IN TUBERCULOSIS WORK

A VISITOR to a busy tuberculosis clinic is usually impressed by two things: the interest the nurses display in their patients' health, and their seeming indifference to their own. Frequently a sick patient coughs when his history is being taken or during the chest-physical, and, although he is told to cover his mouth while coughing, the instruction frequently comes after the cough. Now whether we believe with Von Behring that the tuberculous infection takes place during infancy, or not; whether we take sides with Cornet or Flügge, we must admit that scientific research has proven that tubercle bacilli may be carried five feet during a severe coughing attack. To prevent even the appearance of carelessness, as well as to teach patients the necessity for the utmost care in regard to the control of their cough and the disposition of their sputum, it is well to use mouth and nose masks during the clinic. The accompanying illustration shows a gauze mask used at the Flower Hospital Dispensary, New York City. A less expensive mask may be made by folding a square Japanese crêpe doily, triangular fashion, and then holding it in place before the mouth and nose by fine loops of spool wire, that may be hooked into each corner of the base of the triangle and then looped, like spectacle ends, over the ears. Of course, each doily does duty for only one patient, but the wires may be sterilized and used at the next clinic. This gives less trouble and is cheaper than the gauze mask, which must be resterilized after each using. At the Milwaukee, Wis., County Tuberculosis Hos-